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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

Nurses

1. Before the advent of the Communist Regime there were two classes of nurses. Members of the first class, called Surori de Ocrotire, were required to have eight years of schooling in the secondary school for girls (liceu), which was followed by training at an independent school for one to two years. Nurses so trained received responsible, administrative positions and served in the Red Cross.
2. Members of the second class, known simply as Surori, had seven years of elementary school training; more recently this had to include four years' training in the classical secondary school. These students then received two years of nurses' training. Many of these nurses, who were of a high type, were members of Roman Catholic religious orders. These nuns, while members of their order, received their two years of nurses' training at a special school maintained by the order. One such school was located in Sibiu [4548N-2409E].
3. Before the Communists came to power, the nursing staffs of the clinics of the Cluj Medical School were composed of these nuns exclusively. These women were of the highest type and were given control of medical supplies and other administrative duties. Religious orders were abolished in 1949, and there is a marked contrast between the quality of the present nurses' service and that formerly available. The present staff at Cluj are mostly non-religious nurses although some were formerly nuns. As of 1952, none of the nurses serving in Stalin (Brasov) hospitals had formerly been nuns.

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[REDACTED]

candidates were still required to take two years of training at a special school after completion of a minimum of elementary school education. They had to be of good social (political) origin and be able to read and write.

- 25X1X 5. [REDACTED] nurses were taking training at the military hospital in Cluj and that this training followed completion of their studies at a nurses' school.

Midwives

6. Midwives, who did considerable work for the Public Health authorities (the Ministry assigned at least one midwife to care for the needs of each village), were also trained for two years at a midwives' school; this was followed by practical training at maternity hospitals.
7. In the future, nurses and midwives, were to be recruited from graduates of the middle professional schools, i.e., the secondary schools (Scoală Medie) which offered sub-professional or industrial training.

Dentists

8. There were two types of dentists in Rumania, the stomatologist and the dental technician. Dental technicians were early 1952 permitted to carry on a practice without the guidance of a stomatologist or physician, whereas regulations formerly forbade technicians to practice alone. Technicians could extract teeth and manufacture prostheses. Surgery was permitted only to stomatologists.
9. [REDACTED] technicians were trained as apprentices with doctors, or at dental clinics and were usually employed at dental clinics or depots. [REDACTED] no special school for dental technicians. Stomatologists received regular medical school training as physicians.
10. There was a serious shortage of stomatologists and technicians both in civilian life and in the armed forces. The army was planning to set up a mobile dental clinic to service many widely separated units.

Veterinarians

11. There was only one university school of veterinary medicine in Rumania and that was at Bucharest. The course took five years to complete. Army veterinarians also attended this course as members of the army. They wore uniforms, received army pay, and were regarded as attending the Armed Forces Veterinary School. However, they used the same school and facilities as the civilian veterinary students. [REDACTED] veterinarians existed that a shortage existed in civilian life.

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